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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92
Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin

Morocco:* draft resolution

Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international instrument against corruption, 55/25 of 15 November 2000 on the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin, 56/186 of 21 December 2001 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin and 57/244 of 20 December 2002 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[1] which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2]

Deeply concerned with the seriousness of problems posed by continuing corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and return of such

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] A/CONF.199/20.

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funds and assets to the countries of origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and civil ethics and jeopardize social, economic and political development, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Taking note of the global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,[3] which noted the substantial amounts of money involved resulting in economic hardships for countries that had been victims of such corruption and the enormous obstacles to recovery,

Noting that Member States have different institutional arrangements and capacities to ensure the implementation of legislation on preventing corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin,

Considering that the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin have not been adequately regulated by national legislations and international legal instruments,

Emphasizing the responsibilities of all Governments to enact laws aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;[4]

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[5]

3. *Notes with appreciation* the completion of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption;

4. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in the high-level political Conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to be held at Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003;

5. *Also encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to enact laws to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of illicit funds and assets and for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

6. *Further encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to require financial institutions properly to implement comprehensive due diligence and vigilance programmes that could facilitate transparency and prevent the placement of illicit funds;

7. *Encourages* subregional and regional cooperation in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

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[3] A/AC.261/12.

[4] A/58/125.

[5] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

8. *Calls* for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as to return such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

9. *Requests* the international community to support national efforts by, among others, providing technical assistance, strengthening human and institutional capacity to prevent corrupt practices and the transfer of funds of illicit origin and assets and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin and formulating strategies for mainstreaming ethics and integrity in both the public and private sector;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress of implementation on this matter;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin".

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A/C.2/58/L.3

General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 98
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Morocco:* draft resolution

Programme of Action for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/197 of 15 December 1998, in which it proclaimed 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit and requested that the observance of the Year be a special occasion, for giving impetus to microcredit programmes in all countries, particularly in the developing countries,

Recalling also its resolution 52/194 of 18 December 1997, in which it emphasizes the role of microcredit as an important anti-poverty tool that promotes production and self-employment and empowers people living in poverty, especially women,

Stressing that people living in poverty need access to a range of financial tools, in particular credit, that enhance their ability to increase income, build assets and mitigate vulnerability in times of hardship,

Recognizing the need to facilitate the access of people living in poverty to microcredit to enable them to undertake microenterprises so as to generate self-employment and contribute to achieving empowerment, especially women,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General containing the draft programme of action for the International Year of Microcredit, 2005;[1]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/58/179.

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2. *Emphasizes* that the observance of the year 2005 as the International Year of Microcredit will provide a significant opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of microcredit in the eradication of poverty, to share good practices and to further enhance programmes that support sustainable pro-poor financial sectors in all countries;

3. *Invites* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Capital Development Fund to jointly coordinate the activities of the United Nations system regarding the preparation and observance of the Year;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider establishing national coordinating committees or focal points with responsibility for promoting the activities related to the preparation and observance of the Year;

5. *Also invites* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to collaborate in the preparation and observance of the Year and to raise public awareness and knowledge about microcredit, its role in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the ways in which it can empower people and contribute to the development of communities in a sustainable manner;

6. *Encourages* the holding of regional and subregional events on microcredit and, in this regard, welcomes the holding of the Asia-Pacific Region Microcredit Summit Meeting of Councils, to be held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in February 2004;

7. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and foundations to make voluntary contributions and to lend other forms of support to the Year, in accordance with the guidelines for international years;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the preparation of the International Year of Microcredit, 2005, in consultation with Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session under the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 98
Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Morocco:* draft resolution

Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/196 of 22 December 1992, 48/183 of 21 December 1993, 50/107 of 20 December 1995, 56/207 of 21 December 2001 and 57/266 of 20 December 2002,

Recalling also the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] adopted by heads of State and Government on the occasion of the Millennium Summit, and their commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Bearing in mind the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development[2] and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly,[3]

Underlining the priority and urgency given by the heads of State and Government to the eradication of poverty, as expressed in the Monterrey Consensus

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[3] Resolution S-24/2, annex.

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of the International Conference on Financing for Development[4] and in the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5]

Recognizing that, for the poverty eradication strategy to be effective, it is imperative that developing countries be integrated into the world economy and share equitably in the benefits of globalization,

Recognizing also the great potential of the World Solidarity Fund in contributing to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. Stresses that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that, although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals;

3. *Also stresses* that the recovery of the world economy has remained weak and slow, owing to the persistence of structural imbalances, the slow growth in the developed economies and the continuation of the acute problems faced by the developing countries in pursuing socio-economic development, which severely limits their capacity to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and their own national targets with regard to the eradication of poverty;

4. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of poverty should be addressed in an integrated way, as set out in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[7] taking into account the importance of the need for the empowerment of women and sectoral strategies in such areas as education, development of human resources, health, human settlements, rural, local and community development, productive employment, population, environment, water and sanitation, food security, energy and migration and the specific needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in such a way as to increase opportunities and choices for people living in poverty and to enable them to build and to strengthen their assets so as to achieve development, security and stability, and in that regard encourages countries to develop their national poverty reduction policies in accordance with their national priorities, including, where appropriate, through poverty reduction strategy papers;

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[4] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[6] A/58/179.

[7] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

5. *Recognizes* that an increasing number of countries have intensified their efforts to strengthen participatory decision-making processes and to improve accountability and transparency in public affairs;

6. *Regrets* the modest progress achieved in realizing the commitments undertaken by the international community and Governments, while stressing the importance of good governance at the global level as being fundamental for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development;

7. *Also regrets* that the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Cancun, Mexico, from 10 to 14 September 2003, failed to produce an agreement seeking to address the interests and concerns of the developing countries, which had a negative impact on the efforts of developing countries to eradicate poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the implementation of the Doha agenda, adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001, during the forthcoming negotiations in Geneva;

8. *Stresses* the importance of the follow-up to the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, and calls for the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[4] and its monitoring and assessment by Member States and international institutions in order to carry the process forward, taking into account the importance of achieving greater equity in international economic relations and of giving a greater voice to developing countries in the multilateral decision-making structures and processes;

9. *Underlines* that external assistance and international cooperation are key in supporting the efforts of developing countries to utilize fully their domestic resources for development and poverty eradication and in ensuring that they will be able to achieve the development goals as envisioned in the Millennium Declaration;[2]

10. *Recognizes* that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and that to build support for official development assistance, cooperation is necessary to further improve policies and development strategies to enhance aid effectiveness, both nationally and internationally, and in that regard requests those countries that made announcements of increased official development assistance at the International Conference on Financing for Development to make those resources available as soon as possible;

11. *Urges* developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts to reach the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[8] encourages developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets, acknowledges the efforts of all donors, commends those donors whose official development assistance contributions exceed, reach or

[8] See A/CONF.191/11.

are increasing towards the targets, and underlines the importance of undertaking to examine the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals;

12. *Recognizes* that an enabling domestic environment is vital for mobilizing domestic resources, increasing productivity, reducing capital flight, encouraging the private sector and attracting and making effective use of international investment and assistance, and that efforts to create such an environment should be supported by the international community;

13. *Notes with great concern* the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of the developing countries, which is adversely affecting their sustainable development efforts, stresses the need for creditors and debtors to assume responsibility for preventing and resolving unsustainable debt situations and to provide debt relief and, as appropriate, debt cancellation, in order to enhance activities geared towards poverty eradication and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and calls for the full, speedy and effective implementation of the enhanced heavily indebted poor countries initiative;

14. *Calls upon* the developed countries, by means of intensified and effective cooperation with developing countries, to promote capacity-building and facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of developing countries;

15. *Reaffirms* the importance of the empowerment of women and gender mainstreaming as critical underlying factors for effective poverty-eradication strategies;

16. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, in particular basic education and training, especially for girls, in empowering those living in poverty, reaffirms in that context the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[9] and recognizes the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education For All programmes as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;

17. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious, contagious diseases on human development, economic growth and poverty reduction efforts in all regions, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to combating those diseases, welcomes the Fifteenth International Conference on HIV/AIDS to be held in Thailand in 2004 and, in that respect, welcomes the recent agreement on paragraph 6 of the Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and public health, adopted at Doha;

18. *Requests* the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take measures to operationalize the World Solidarity Fund by establishing on an urgent basis a high-level committee to define the strategy of the Fund and to mobilize resources;

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[9] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000*, Paris, 2000.

19. *Acknowledges* the need to enlarge the involvement of developing countries in joint efforts to overcome extreme poverty and, in this context, takes note of the initiatives undertaken by the developing countries, including those announced at the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

20. *Takes note* of the initiatives undertaken by regional and subregional organizations for overcoming extreme poverty;

21. *Recognizes* the crucial role that microcredit and microfinance could play in the eradication of poverty, the empowerment of vulnerable groups and the development of rural communities, encourages Governments to adopt policies that support microcredit schemes and the development of microcredit institutions and their capabilities, and calls upon the international community to support those efforts;

22. *Stresses*, as recognized in the Millennium Declaration, the importance of meeting the special needs of Africa, where poverty remains a major challenge and where most countries have not benefited fully from the opportunities of globalization, which has further exacerbated the continent's marginalization;

23. *Calls upon* the developed countries and the United Nations system to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[10] the primary objective of which is to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development on the basis of African ownership and leadership and enhanced partnership with the international community;

24. *Calls upon* the Governments of the least developed countries and their development partners to implement fully the commitments contained in the Brussels Declaration[11] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[12] adopted at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001;

25. *Welcomes* the adoption of the Almaty Programme of Action,[13] adopted at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, held at Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003, which established a global framework for developing efficient transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries, and stresses that the implementation of this programme requires active cooperation among the landlocked developing countries, the transit developing countries, the developed countries and the international financial institutions;

26. *Supports* the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[14] to be held in Mauritius in 2004;

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[10] A/57/304, annex.

[11] A/CONF.191/12.

[12] A/CONF.191/11.

[13] A/CONF.202/3, annex I.

[14] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

27. *Calls for* the full implementation of resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, which provide a comprehensive basis for the follow-up to the outcomes of those conferences and summits and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the eradication of poverty and hunger, and in this context reaffirms the decision to hold a major event in 2005 to review progress made in the implementation of all the commitments contained in the Millennium Declaration;

28. *Reaffirms* the role of United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and its associated funds, in assisting the national efforts of developing countries, inter alia, in the eradication of poverty, and the need for their adequate and predictable funding in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of the First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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Second Committee
Agenda item 93 (b)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: human resources development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Human resources development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/196 of 18 December 1997, 54/211 of 22 December 1999 and 56/189 of 21 December 2001, as well as the relevant sections of the Agenda for Development,[1]

Reaffirming internationally agreed development goals, targets and commitments contained in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[2]

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2002 of the Economic and Social Council, on the contribution of human resources development, including in the areas of health and education, to the process of development,[3]

Stressing that health and education are at the core of human resources development, and the need to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that they will have equal access to all levels of education, as expressed at the World Education Forum, held at Dakar in 2000, and in the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that human resources development is a fundamental aspect of poverty eradication and is vital to the process of sustainable development, contributing to sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

[3] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/57/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 44.

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Stressing that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development, and the need for greater support from the international community to complement the efforts of developing countries,

Stressing also the need for enabling national and international environments that will enhance human resources development of developing countries so that they can face the challenges of and benefit from globalization,

Recognizing the need for adequate financial resources to increase investment in human resources development,

Expressing concern at the increasing development gap between developed and developing countries, including the gap in knowledge, and information and communication technologies, and the increasing disparity of income in and among nations and its adverse impact on the development of human resources in the developing countries,

Expressing deep concern at the devastating impact of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic, malaria, tuberculosis and other major infectious diseases on human resources development in developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa,

Noting the impact of brain drain on human resources development and sustainable development in developing countries, and recognizing the need for further studies and analyses of its effects in the context of globalization,

Emphasizing the continuing need for coordination and integration among the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in fostering the development of their human resources, especially that of the most vulnerable groups, and for the United Nations to continue to give priority to human resources development in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. *Recognizes* the importance of developing human resources as a means, inter alia, of promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and eradicating poverty, as well as of participating more effectively in the world economic system and benefiting from globalization;

3. *Urges* increased investments by all countries, the United Nations system, international organizations, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in all aspects of human development, such as health, nutrition, education, training and further capacity-building, with a view to achieving sustainable development and the well-being of all;

4. *Also urges* the adoption of comprehensive approaches to human resources development in designing and implementing development strategies at national, subregional, regional and international levels, while recognizing the role that the local knowledge system could play;

5. *Encourages* all countries to ensure local- and community-level engagement in the formulation and implementation of national and local policies to

[4] A/58/348.

promote human resources development and, in this regard, encourages them to continue developing individual capacity as well as empowering communities;

6. *Recognizes* the lack of adequate resources in developing countries to expand coverage and improve the quality of education, in particular to provide free universal primary education;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to provide greater technical assistance, financial support and allocation to human resources development in the developing countries;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations system to focus in its cooperation activities on building human and institutional capacity, with specific attention given to women, girls and vulnerable groups;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to harmonize further its collective human resources development efforts, in accordance with national policies and priorities;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations system to continue engaging in partnerships, with the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, where appropriate, in accordance with United Nations resolutions, so as to contribute further to the building of human resources development capacity in developing countries;

11. *Recognizes* the role of information and communication technologies in promoting human resources development and, in this regard, welcomes the World Summit on the Information Society, to be held in Geneva (in 2003) and Tunis (in 2005), as an important step towards addressing the challenges of bridging the digital divide as well as a truly information and knowledge-based approach towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in developing countries;

12. *Also recognizes* the need to direct concerted efforts at enhancing the technical skills and know-how of people living in rural and agricultural areas, with a view to improving their means of livelihood and material well-being, and, in this regard, encourages the allocation of more resources for this purpose so as to facilitate access to appropriate technology and know-how from within and from other countries, in particular the developed countries, as well as through South-South cooperation, including triangular arrangements;

13. *Invites* international organizations, including international financial institutions, to give greater priority to supporting the objectives of human resources development and to integrating them into their policies, projects and operations;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to include a separate section therein on the effect of brain drain and, where applicable, of reverse brain drain on human resources development in developing countries;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development".

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Morocco:* draft decision

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the impact of new biotechnologies, with particular attention to sustainable development, including food security, health and economic productivity;[1]

(b) Requests that the report be circulated at the Global Biotechnology Forum, to be held at Concepción, Chile, from 2 to 5 March 2004;

(c) Reiterates the invitation in its resolution 57/237 of 20 December 2002 to the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, a section on the outcome of the Global Biotechnology Forum.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/58/76.

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Morocco:* draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/196 of 21 December 2001, 57/259 of 20 December 2002 and other resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling also the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to make the Global Environment Facility a financial mechanism of the Convention, and recognizing the strong commitment of the international community demonstrated by the subsequent decisions of the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility and the Council of the Facility in this regard,

Recognizing the role of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention as the highest decision-making body in providing guidance to the Global Environment Facility as a financial mechanism for the Convention in its implementation,

Reaffirming that the Convention is an important tool for poverty eradication, and recognizing its universality as well as the importance of the implementation of the Convention for meeting the Millennium Development Goals,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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Expressing its deep appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Cuba for hosting the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at Havana from 25 August to 5 September 2003,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa at its sixth session to accept the Global Environment Facility as a financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites the Council of the Facility to make the necessary arrangements to put this decision into effect;

3. *Also welcomes* the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility at its meeting held at Washington, D.C. from 14 to 16 May 2003 to establish a new operational programme on sustainable land management, and requests the secretariat of the Facility to discuss with the Convention secretariat the arrangements to facilitate collaboration between the Facility and the Convention and in this regard looks forward to a memorandum of understanding between the Conference of Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Facility;

4. *Notes* the potential of the decision of the Second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility, held at Beijing from 16 to 18 October 2002, to make land degradation a new focal area of the Facility in the implementation of the Convention;

5. *Notes with appreciation*, the increased number of affected developing country parties that have adopted their national, subregional and regional action programmes, and urges affected developing countries that have not yet done so to accelerate the process of elaboration and adoption of their action programmes, with a view to finalizing them as soon as possible;

6. *Urges* the international community to take effective measures for the implementation of the Convention through bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes;

7. *Urges also* the United Nations funds and programmes, the Bretton Woods institutions, the donor countries and other development agencies to integrate the provisions of the Convention in their strategies to support the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other agreed development goals;

8. *Invites* all parties to pay promptly and in full the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention for the biennium 2002-2003, and urges all parties that have not yet paid their contributions for the year 1999 and/or the biennium 2000-2001 to do so as soon as possible in order to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference of the Parties, the secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

9. *Calls upon* Governments and invites multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the

[2] A/58/158.

financial rules of the Conference of the Parties,[3] and welcomes the financial support already provided by some countries;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provision for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the seventh ordinary session of the Conference and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa".

[3] ICCD/COP (1)/11/Add.1 and Corr.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.8

General Assembly

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24 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Grenada, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, in which it proclaimed the year 2003 as the International Year of Freshwater,

Emphasizing that water is a driving force for sustainable development, environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and well-being,

Determined to achieve internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,[1] which set a goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation,

[1] Resolution 55/2.

03-57953 (E) 241003

Bearing in mind the comprehensive review of today's water problems and recommendations of the *World Water Development Report 2003*, a joint project of twenty-three United Nations specialized agencies and other entities, and other water-related collaborative mechanisms and initiatives,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration entitled "Message from the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin",[2] adopted on 23 March 2003, at the Ministerial Conference on the occasion of the Third World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Japan, and the Dushanbe Water Appeal,[3] adopted on 1 September 2003 at the International Freshwater Forum, held in Dushanbe,

1. *Proclaims* the period from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", commencing on World Water Day, 22 March 2005;

2. *Decides* that the goal of the Decade should be a greater focus on water-related issues, with emphasis on women as managers of water, and the furtherance of international cooperation among all stakeholders in order to help to achieve internationally agreed water-related goals contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit for Sustainable Development,[4] Agenda 21[5] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21;[6]

3. *Invites* the Commission on Sustainable Development to identify possible activities and programmes in connection with the Decade within the framework of consideration of water and sanitation issues at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions, as provided for by its Multi-Year Programme of Work;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs with the coordination of activities for the Decade;

5. *Calls upon* the competent United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to deliver a coordinated response to make it a "decade for action".

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[2] A/57/785, annex.

[3] A/58/362, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[6] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 95
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5]

Reaffirming the commitment to achieving the time-bound goals and targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and other internationally agreed

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

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development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6]

Expressing its satisfaction that the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its eleventh session, agreed on its organization of work and its multi-year programme of work, as well as new methods of work aimed at promoting and supporting implementation,

Noting the adoption by the Commission at its eleventh session of guidelines on partnership initiatives voluntarily undertaken by some Governments, international organizations and major groups, announced at the Summit and in the follow-up to the Summit,

Reaffirming the continuing need to ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development,

Reaffirming also that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[7] on the activities undertaken in implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

2. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the goals and targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[5] and other internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[6]

3. *Calls upon* Governments, United Nations funds, programmes, regional economic commissions and specialized agencies, international financial institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as other intergovernmental organizations and major groups, to take actions to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and in this regard to present his report on an integrated and comprehensive response of the United Nations to sustainable development to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2004;

5. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session to invite the regional commissions, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission, to organize regional implementation meetings in order to contribute to the work of the Commission, and in this regard urges the

[6] See resolution 55/2.
[7] A/58/210.

regional commissions to take into account the relevant thematic clusters contained in the Commission's programme of work;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present one report for each of the issues included in the thematic cluster to be considered by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth session, as well as a report on the overall progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, reflecting the interconnectivity among the three pillars of sustainable development and focusing on means of implementation;

7. *Decides* to allocate the resources previously devoted to the former ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission to support the participation of representatives of States members of the Commission in their respective regional meetings in each implementation cycle;

8. *Decides also* to allocate the resources previously devoted to the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development to the subprogramme on sustainable development in the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 for the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to support the participation of developing countries in the work and activities of the Commission, as well as in regional meetings;

9. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

10. *Calls* for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and, to this end, for the fulfilment of the provisions of the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and encourages countries to report on concrete progress in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Commission on Sustainable Development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in reviewing cross-cutting issues in the relevant thematic clusters, to examine progress in the provision of the means of implementation, utilizing inputs from relevant United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations;

12. *Urges* the Secretariat to take into due account the national reports in the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraph 6 above;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (e)
Environment and sustainable development:
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Morocco,* Japan and Mexico: draft resolution

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001 and 57/256 of 20 December 2002 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999, and taking note of Council resolution 2001/35 of 26 July 2001,

Emphasizing that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Noting the relevant provisions of the Ministerial Declaration of the Ministerial Conference of the Third World Water Forum, held at Kyoto, Japan, on 22 and 23 March 2003, on water-related disasters,

Reiterating that, although natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development,

Recognizing the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to reduce vulnerability to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to tackle natural disasters effectively,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Expressing its deep concern at the increasing number and scale of natural disasters within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[1]

2. *Invites* Governments and relevant international organizations to consider disaster risk assessment as an integral component of development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

3. *Stresses* that continued interaction, coordination and partnerships among the institutions concerned are considered essential to address effectively the impact of natural disasters;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of linking disaster risk management to regional frameworks, as appropriate, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[2] to address issues of poverty eradication and sustainable development;

5. *Also recognizes* the importance of taking measures to integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of disaster reduction strategies to improve their effectiveness;

6. *Further recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element of disaster reduction, and underscores the outcome of the Second International Conference on Early Warning, held at Bonn, Germany from 16 to 18 October 2003, which provides a substantive contribution to the review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action;[3]

7. *Decides* to convene the Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005 with the following objectives:

(a) To conclude the review of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action, with a view to updating the guiding framework on disaster reduction for the twenty-first century;

(b) To identify specific activities and means of implementation aimed at ensuring the fulfilment of relevant provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[4] on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management;

(c) To share best practices and lessons learned to tackle natural disasters within the context of attaining sustainable development;

(d) To increase awareness of the importance of disaster reduction policies, thereby facilitating and promoting the implementation of those policies;

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[1] A/58/277.

[2] A/57/304, annex.

[3] A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

8. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Japan to host the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;

9. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference to review the organizational and substantive preparations for the Conference, to approve the programme of work of the Conference and to propose rules of procedure for adoption by the Conference, and also decides that the preparatory committee will meet at Geneva following the 2004 semi-annual session of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and will hold a one-day meeting at Kobe;

10. *Further decides* that the intergovernmental preparatory committee will have a bureau consisting of five representatives of Member States elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

11. *Requests* the inter-agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to serve as the secretariat of the Conference and to coordinate preparatory activities, in close cooperation with the host country and the preparatory committee for the Conference, with the full support of the relevant departments of the Secretariat;

12. *Invites* Member States, all United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations, in particular the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to participate actively in the Conference, as well as its preparatory process;

13. *Welcomes* contributions from all regions that could provide substantive inputs to the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

14. *Encourages* effective contributions from major groups, as identified in Agenda 21,[5] and invites them to seek accreditation to the Conference and its preparatory process and decides that their accreditation and participation will be in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the rules of procedure of the World Summit of Sustainable Development and the established practice of the Commission on the participation and engagement of major groups;

15. *Decides* that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through existing budgetary resources, without negatively affecting programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

16. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund and to provide the necessary scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the activities of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy and the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and its working groups, as well as to facilitate the preparations for the Conference;

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[5] *Report of the World Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction by making voluntary contributions to its Trust Fund;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate financial and administrative resources, within existing resources, for the effective functioning of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy;

19. *Requests also* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the state of preparations for the World Conference, under the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

United Nations A/C.2/58/L.11

General Assembly

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27 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (c)
Environment and sustainable development: Convention on Biological Diversity

Morocco:* draft resolution

Convention on Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/201 of 20 December 2000, 56/197 of 21 December 2001 and 57/253 and 57/260 of 20 December 2002,

Reaffirming the sovereign rights of States over their own biological resources,

Reiterating that the Convention on Biological Diversity[1] is the key international instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources,

Recalling that a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries,

Recognizing the rights of local and indigenous communities that are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, the need to develop and implement benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the generous offer of the Government of Malaysia to host the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena

*On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

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Protocol on Biosafety, to be held at Kuala Lumpur, respectively, from 9 to 20 February and from 23 to 27 February 2004,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;[2]

2. *Notes* the outcome of the open-ended intersessional meeting on the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity up to 2010, held at Montreal, Canada, from 17 to 20 March 2003, and examined the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2003,[3] as it relates to the Convention process;

3. *Notes also* the outcomes of the eighth and ninth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Montreal, Canada, from 10 to 14 March and from 10 to 14 November 2003;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Convention to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals and for the achievement of the latter to be consistent with the objectives of the Convention;

5. *Invites* the parties to the Convention to take the necessary steps to finalize the negotiations of the international regime to promote and safeguard the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources so as to foster the effective implementation of the three objectives of the Convention;

6. *Stresses* the importance of harmonizing the reporting requirements of the biodiversity-related conventions and, in this regard, encourages further implementation of relevant decisions of those conventions;

7. *Urges* developed countries parties to the Convention to contribute to the relevant trust fund of the Convention so as to enhance the full participation of the developing country parties in all its activities;

8. Welcomes the entry into force of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity,[4] on 11 September 2003, and the convening of the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and invites the parties to the Convention that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Protocol to do so;

9. *Emphasizes* that the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety will require full support from parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, as well as other stakeholders;

10. *Urges* developed countries to facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound biotechnology for the effective implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on

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[2] A/58/191.

[3] See *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[4] See UNEP/CBD/ExCOP/1/3 and Corr.1, part two, annex.

Biosafety, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention and the Protocol;

11. *Underlines* the need for financial resources and capacity-building for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, particularly with regard to strengthening national capacities for making the required information available to and interacting with the Biosafety Clearing House, with a view to enabling parties to the Protocol, especially developing countries, effectively to implement the Protocol in general and to make informed decisions on imports of living modified organisms in particular;

12. *Takes note* of the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and offices of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,[6] and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and further encourages continuing cooperation in order to promote complementarities among the secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

13. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to the General Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention as well as its Cartagena Protocol;

14. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Convention on Biological Diversity".

[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[6] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94
Environment and sustainable development

Morocco:* draft resolution

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-second session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001 and 57/251 of 20 December 2002 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition,

Recalling the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[1] which emphasized the need for enhancing the provisions on support for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, as well as the provisions on technical and technological support,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-second session;[2]

2. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, to strengthen its contribution to sustainable development

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/58/25).

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programmes, the implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[1] at all levels, particularly in the area of capacity-building, bearing in mind the mandate of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

3. *Reiterates* the need to ensure that capacity-building and technical assistance to developing countries remain important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, and in this regard emphasizes the need for expeditious implementation of relevant decisions of the Governing Council, Global Ministerial Environment Forum;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute, within its mandate, to the preparations for the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

5. *Further calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute, within its mandate and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force, to the preparations for the international meeting to review the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[4] to be held in Mauritius from 30 August to 3 September 2004, including its preparatory process;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to submit their comments on the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership of the General Council, Global Ministerial Environment Forum, in order to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly before its sixtieth session, in accordance with resolution 57/251;

7. *Invites* the Governing Council, Global Ministerial Environment Forum to regularly review the consistency of its agenda with the mandate of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as its manageability, aiming at, inter alia, enhancing transparency and the effective participation of member States in its sessions;

8. *Requests* that the reports on the work of the Environmental Management Group be made available to the General Assembly at its next session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

9. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlines the need to consider adequate reflection of all administrative and management costs of the programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that modern conference management and documentation services, systems and technology are made available to the United Nations Office at Nairobi, in order to permit the delivery, in

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[3] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[4] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex II.

an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi.

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27 October 2003

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 96
United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

Andorra, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, Gabon, Guatemala, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Romania, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 124 (d) of the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002 ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[1]

Recalling also its resolution 57/254,

Reaffirming the goals and the target year for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the Dakar Framework for Action,[2]

Welcoming the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

Emphasizing that education is an indispensable element for achieving sustainable development,

1. *Appreciates* the Framework for a Draft International Implementation Scheme prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, expects the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue to demonstrate its leadership for the promotion of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, and requests it to

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[2] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

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develop further a draft international implementation scheme, clarifying its relationship with the existing educational processes, in particular, the Dakar Framework for Action[2] and the United Nations Literacy Decade,[3] in consultation with the United Nations and other relevant international organizations, Governments, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders;

2. *Reaffirms* that Education for Sustainable Development is an education necessary to tackle various issues regarding the question of sustainability, in particular, those of biological diversity, atmosphere, water, food, overpopulation, poverty, health, human rights, gender equality, peace-building and cultural diversity, with the aim of achieving sustainable development, and, based on this recognition, invites Governments to include measures conforming to their realities and needs to implement Education for Sustainable Development in their respective educational strategies and action plans by 2005, taking into account the international implementation scheme to be prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

3. *Recognizes* that sharing values necessary for achieving sustainable development among all citizens through the promotion of Education for Sustainable Development is of utmost importance, and therefore invites Governments to reinforce cooperation and networking with all relevant stakeholders including Governments, provincial regions, local communities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development".

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[3] See resolution 56/116.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (f)
Environment and sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Morocco:* draft resolution

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 27 February 2003 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[1] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation")[2] and the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its eighth session, held at New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,[3]

Noting that one hundred and eighty-eight States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4]

Recalling the provisions of the Convention, including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[3] FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

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all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[5] has attracted one hundred and nineteen ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, who account for 44.2 per cent of emissions,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6] in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[7]

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[8]

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;[4]

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[5] strongly urge the States, in particular parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, that have not yet done so, to ratify it as soon as possible;

3. *Notes also* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[9] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[10] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

4. *Encourages* the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity to invite the secretariat of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer[11] to join its ongoing work;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005;

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[5] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] Ibid., para. 23.

[8] A/58/308.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[10] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[11] Ibid., vol. 1522, No. 26369.

6. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

7. *Invites* the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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General Assembly

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Second Committee
Agenda item 94 (b)
Environment and sustainable development: implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

Morocco:* draft resolution

International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2004

The General Assembly,

Recalling chapter 12 of Agenda 21 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Recalling also the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1]

Recalling further the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development[2] as well as the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3]

Having considered decision 22/15 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on an international year of deserts and desertification,[4]

Deeply concerned by the exacerbation of desertification, particularly in Africa, and its far-reaching implications for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular on poverty eradication,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] Ibid., resolution 1, annex.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/58/25), annex.

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Conscious of the need to raise public awareness and to protect the biological diversity of deserts as well as indigenous and local communities and the traditional knowledge of those affected by this phenomenon,

1. *Decides* to declare 2004 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification;

2. *Designates* the United Nations Environment Programme as focal point of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, in conjunction with the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Invites* all countries to establish national committees or focal points and to celebrate the International Year by arranging appropriate activities;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant international organizations and developed countries in a position to do so to support the activities related to desertification, including land degradation, to be organized by affected countries, in particular African countries and least developed countries;

5. *Encourages* Member States to undertake special initiatives in observance of the International Year, with the goal of enhancing the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Second Committee
Agenda items 91 (c) and (f)
Macroeconomic policy questions: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries; outcome of the International Ministerial Conference on Transit Transport Cooperation

Morocco:* draft resolution

Almaty Programme of Action: addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries with a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling, its resolution 56/180 of 21 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2003 the international ministerial meeting now known as the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, as well as its resolution 57/242 of 20 December 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;[1]

2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government of Kazakhstan for hosting the International Ministerial Conference in Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003;

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/58/388.

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3. *Endorses* the Almaty Programme of Action: addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries[2] and the Almaty Declaration[3] adopted by the International Ministerial Conference;

4. *Calls for* full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

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[2] A/CONF.202/3, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.